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TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 47

DECEMBER 6, 1934

No. 14

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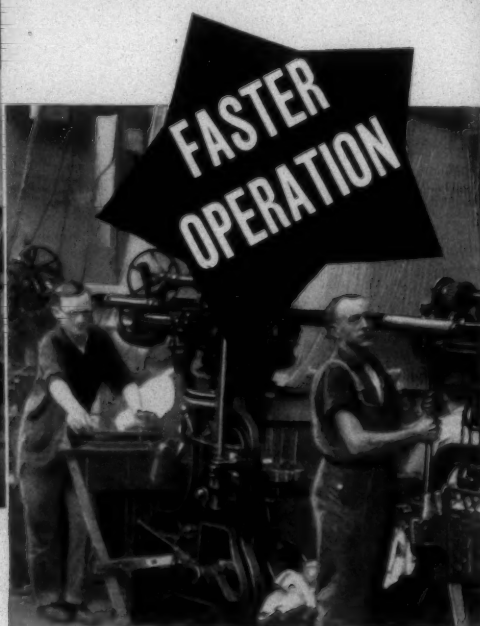
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TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 47—No. 14

DECEMBER 6, 1934

The Responsibilities of Management *

By Robert R. West

President, Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills Danville

It is certainly a pleasure to be able to welcome you gentlemen this morning. It is not often that one gets an opportunity to talk in an informal way to the men of this business who are doing the work of the business. We often get opportunities to talk with the people who make the speeches and who get in the headlines of the paper and who are, so to speak, on the front of the business; but I assure you it is a particular pleasure to me to be here this morning and discuss a few things with you and to hear your discussion of some of your immediate problems.

It has been suggested that I talk about the responsibilities of management in the future. That subject naturally divides itself into two parts, one of which is the future. Now, I am not a prophet; I am not the son of a prophet; and I make no pretensions to being able to state what is in store for us in the future. In fact, I fully realize the dangers of trying to prognosticate what is going to happen in the future, and I assure you that I am not going to make any long statements of prophecy this morning.

The other part of the subject which was suggested is the question of responsibilities. I expect a good many of you men feel much the way that I do sometimes, and that is, that we are probably long on responsibility and short on compensation for it, but it seems an easy thing to load responsibility on people. So I am not going to take any great length of time this morning to discuss the abstract features of responsibility. But there are one or two things in connection with our business and in connection with our relation to our business that I want to discuss this morning for just a few minutes, and I assure you that I appreciate that this hour this morning is an hour of conference rather than an hour of speech-making.

For the last year or so, and probably, in my opinion, for the next two or three years, those of us who are engaged in the task of operating a business have been and are going to be confronted with a great many schemes and cure-alls and short cuts, the purpose of which is to make easy a path which is difficult. We have seen in the last couple of years all sorts of schemes proposed, all sorts of isms, all sorts of new methods. Some people are going to destroy the capitalistic system and substitute for it some other system as a short cut to securing something in an easy way which we all know to be difficult to secure.

Now, I submit to you that one of the responsibilities that we face (that is, those in direct charge of the operation of business) is that we keep our heads level on our

shoulders and not let these fantastic schemes or these promising short cuts deceive us. It is very easy for managers to do stunts, to make some radical departure, to make some spectacular movement. That is not the difficulty of management. We have all seen it happen. Anyone of you gentlemen can go into the mill of any other one and make a great splurge and make a show of accomplishing great things. No, that is not the task of management. The task of management is the routine day-to-day excellence of performance, and the gauge of a manager is his ability to run his job up to perfection day after day, week after week, month after month; to have the routine of it function perfectly. The task of management is not the spectacular maneuvers of which we see so much from time to time.

We are engaged in management (those of us who are sitting in this room who are right on the job of management) and our task is to see that the steady, worth-while perfection of operation from day to day and from week to week is not interfered with by some of these wild and glamorous and spectacular stunts that some people want to see performed in industry today. And I would say that probably one of the most important responsibilities of those of us who are engaged in management is to see that our individual businesses are kept on an even level through these difficult times in which we are living and not to sway off the course in this direction or off the course in that direction because of some wild plan that somebody has thought of to bring to us tomorrow a perfection that we know is not attainable over night. As I say, that is clear to my mind as one of the responsibilities of management—not only in the future, but it has always been a responsibility and is a responsibility today.

RESPONSIBILITY OF MANAGEMENT

It is, of course, or it would be, easy to go on with a great list of responsibilities that face us. There is the responsibility to the owners of our businesses to make money for them. There is the responsibility that we have to our employees to give them as steady work as possible. There are a great many of these responsibilities, but the one that I want to bring particularly to your minds this morning in the time at my disposal is the question of the individual responsibility that we have. There is a great effort afoot to shift the responsibility into some centralized quarter. By way of illustration, and purely by way of illustration, I will mention the question of the labor relations in the textile industry. There is an effort on the part of a great many people to shift the responsibility of proper labor relations from the individual mill to a board to be set up in Washington,

*Address before meeting of Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of Southern Textile Association, Danville, Va., Dec. 1st.

with various boards around in the territorial divisions, whose job shall be to insure fair practices in the textile industry. That not only applies in the textile industry, but the same plan is being carried out in others, notably the steel industry and the automobile industry. Now, my friends, the responsibility of fair and cordial relationship between management and operatives that run the machinery in the mills can not be shifted from the individual mill to any board. It just cannot be done. To be sure, these boards can fulfill some function in times of crisis, where the whole industry is involved; they might be able to come to some plan which might ease a tense situation; but in the day-to-day relationship between the managers of business and those who run the machinery of business the cordiality of the relationship, the fairness of the relationship, is dependent upon you and dependent upon me. It is not dependent upon boards, however they might be appointed or however numerous they might be. That is a responsibility that we, as the managers of business, can not escape. We have to accept it, and this disposition in some quarters to have a centralized bureau lay out plans and formulae, so that the whole industry can follow and all mills be patterned in the same mold, will not work. I believe you gentlemen know that just as well as I do.

CANNOT SHIFT RESPONSIBILITY

But what I am trying to impress upon you is not to let the fact of these boards being appointed or doing their work get out of your mind the fact that the responsibility of cordial and equitable relationships between management and between the operatives lies in our hands and no one else's. That is going to be a difficult thing to carry through, I suspect. It is going to be very easy to try to dodge that responsibility. As time goes on in the next two or three years, as these various movements gain headway and various people have plans to propose that will be like some feat of magic by which they are going to cure all the problems of the industry over night, it is going to be hard for us to keep our feet on the ground and realize that we can not shift the responsibility that we carry on our shoulders to some board or some bureau that will carry that responsibility vicariously.

LABOR RELATIONS

So, gentlemen, in connection with that let me say this: that with the problems that face the industry—the industry that gives us our living, the industry that supports the communities in which we live, the industry which supplies one of the necessities of life to the people of our country—with the problems that confront that industry this is no time for the management of the industry to get their backs up over their labor relations. It has been requested that the question of the recent strike be not discussed in this meeting, and I have no intention of discussing it, but I want to use it by way of illustration. The strike is over; it has been called off; they were mighty happy to call it off; and we have been requested to put them back to work. Let's do it. (Applause.) Don't let's take advantage of this situation which has arisen to vent a lot of petty private grievances on individuals who, by and large, were not responsible. Don't do it, gentlemen. You don't have to; the industry is too big in character to resort to anything of that kind. This business has got to run tomorrow; it has got to run next week; it has got to run the week after; and don't let's get involved in a lot of petty maneuvers to vent private grievances. We do not have to; as managers of this business we are above things of that kind. Let's put these people back to work. I say that in connection with the management of the textile business having to face their own individual problems of labor relationship. That is one; and, to the credit of the textile industry, let it be

said that there are comparatively few places where difficulty exists. Let's clean it up.

MUST LEARN JOBS

The third responsibility that faces management, particularly in the future, is the responsibility of all of us to learn our jobs. I was very much amused a few months ago when I got a letter from a gentleman who runs a mill and who wrote to me as a member of the Code Authority and wrote to a great many other members—all of them, I guess. He said: "Mr. West, I thought that when the textile industry went to work under a code and we agreed to shorten hours and we agreed to have a minimum wage at twelve dollars, and we agreed to this and we agreed to that, that we were going to be able to run our business at a profit and make money out of it." And he went on to make statements which gave me the impression that he believed that, purely by reason of accepting the code in the textile industry, he was relieved of all responsibility of conducting his business with the intelligence and hard work and care that he had had to exercise in the past—that is, that by the very fact of his running his business under the code he was relieved of the responsibility of using the ordinary intelligence in conducting his business that he had had to use hitherto.

Well, that is a ridiculous point of view. There is nothing in the code of fair competition that relieves you or relieves me of the necessity of running our business with more accuracy and less waste than ever before. Competition in the textile industry is not going to be relieved and is not going to be eliminated by the code of fair competition. The competition is just going to be put on the same basis; it is not going to be eliminated. I look forward, as this business develops over the next few years, to an intensified competition in our business rather than less competition. I look forward to less unfair competition, where one mill is fighting another with its wage rates; I believe we shall have less of that. I believe we shall have less competition that comes from running excessive hours. But the basic competition in the cotton-textile industry, that comes from selling your goods in the market with John Smith's goods and having the customer decide which goods he will buy, that competition is going to be intensified, code or no code, because the American public is getting to be more critical about what it buys; it is demanding better quality in what it buys and is getting to be a better judge of values. We are going to have more competition, and you and I must realize that.

What does that mean? That means that the operation of machinery, the management of plants, must be better. And the way we are going to get it better is by the constant, the steady and constant, learning of more and more about our business. And I think you will all agree with me that there is plenty to learn. We can be lulled to sleep by the apparent profits that have been made in the last two years. They have been largely speculative. The mill that is going to continue, the mill that is going to be able to pay its labor a fair wage, the mill that is going to be able to pay its stockholders a fair return, is the mill that is going to be well managed. The code of fair competition, far from putting a premium on bad management, is going to put a premium on excellent management; and there is a responsibility that faces us, as individuals, to see that in the conduct of our business, of our part in the administration of these various mills, of our part of this great industry, to see that that part is run intelligently and that part is run with all the knowledge possible to gain it back or it.

There is no occasion for us to have a feeling of apology for the industry in which we work. It is a great industry.

(Continued on Page 19)

Carding and Spinning Discussion At Danville Meeting

THE regular winter meeting of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association was held at the Danville Country Club, Danville, Va., on Saturday, December 1st. S. T. Anderson, chairman of the group, presided.

After the invocation by W. H. Owen, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Spray, the Division was welcomed to Danville by A. A. Booth, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. The response was Culver Batson, of Lynchburg, president of the Southern Textile Association.

H. H. Willis, Dean of the Textile School of Clemson College, then introduced Robert R. West, president of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, who spoke on the "Responsibilities of Management." Mr. West's address is printed in full in this issue, beginning on page 3.

New officers of the Division were elected as follows: Chairman, James A. Bangle, superintendent of the Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.; vice-chairman, L. J. Rushworth, Danville, Va.; secretary and treasurer, J. O. Thomas, Spray, N. C. New members of the executive committee were elected as follows: W. J. Jennings, Gibsonville, N. C., and H. L. Dillard, Newton, N. C.

It was decided to hold the spring meeting at Gibsonville, N. C.

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

The technical discussion, covering a number of questions on carding and spinning was led by L. V. Andrews, superintendent of the Martinsville Cotton Mills, Martinsville, Va. The discussion follows:

SPINNING QUALITIES OF COTTON

Mr. Andrews: The first question listed is this: "What is your opinion of the spinning quality of cotton now in use? Is it average for better than average?" Is your cotton as good as it has been, or better? What have you to say about it? Let's hear from somebody on this year's crop of cotton, whether it is running better or running worse, whether you have had to put in some twist or take out some twist.

J. J. Jennings, Carder and Spinner, Mineola Mfg. Co., Co., Gibsonville, N. C.: My experience up to date, until just the last two or three weeks, has been that my cotton has been better than it was before. Right now it is not so good.

Chairman Andrews: Are you running the same staple?

Mr. Jennings: Supposed to be, but it is not the same class right now.

CROP IS BETTER

Chairman S. T. Anderson: I think the cotton we have used this last year—not the last crop, of course, but the cotton we have been running this year—is a little better than it has been in the past. Our cotton buyer buys us a certain staple of cotton, and I think that cotton has been of a little better quality than before—that is, in breaking strength and running quality.

Chairman Andrews: That has been our experience, that the cotton is better and that the spinning runs better, and of course the weaving runs better.

PERCENTAGE OF MOTES

The next question: "What percentage of motes should lappers take from 1-inch strict middling cotton, when us-

ing vertical openers or some other good cleaning equipment in the opening room?" Now, would that be on a one-process picker, or what?

Mr. Anderson: Some people, of course, use three processes, some two, and some use one process. We still have three beaters in that one process, don't we?

Chairman Andrews: I suppose it means, then, from three beaters.

Mr. Anderson: I think that is right.

Chairman Andrews: Suppose we say, then, what percentage of motes we should take out by the lappers.

H. L. Dillard, Newton, N. C.: I have one test here. This is on one-process picker, three beaters. We take out approximately 1½ per cent—to be exact, 1.26 per cent. That is strict middling cotton. The test was made on seven bales, a total of 3,450 pounds of cotton.

Chairman Andrews: Mr. Dillard, what is your cleaning process in back of that?

Mr. Dillard: We have a vertical opener. We do not have blending hoppers but just have an apron.

Chairman Andrews: You also have a Buckley beater in there, which does some cleaning.

E. M. Holt, Manager No. 3 Plant, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Cooleemee, N. C.: We use in our opening room a vertical opener and an up-stroke cleaner. We use in the picking room two beaters, one-process picker. Our percentage of motes in the picker room is approximately 2 per cent. I am going to say I think if that were 1.5 per cent the cotton would probably be processed better, because I think the place to clean, in so far as possible, is in the opening room. I think there is a lot of damage done to stock in trying to clean it on a picker. In fact, if we could get away from the blade beater altogether we would probably get better quality. But where we do use it, I advocate heavy hitting—that is, a good sharp blow with heavy setting. One reason, probably, why our percentage of cleaning in the opening room is not any greater is that we pull the cotton with the condenser fan through the up-stroke cleaner, and it requires a pretty high fan speed to get it through there, but the picker room is right far from the opening room, and it is a hard pull. I believe the picker room, on strict middling cotton, ought to take out from 1.0 to 1.5 per cent of motes.

SPEED OF BEATER

Mr. Dillard: What speed are you running your Kirschner beater?

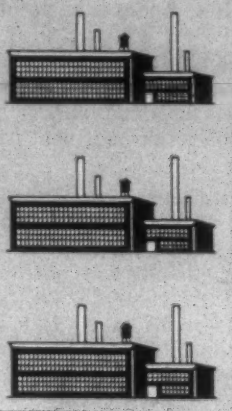
Mr. Holt: We are running 1,400 this year.

Mr. Dillard: The reason I asked is that some time ago we had someone in to go over our pickers. We were running at 1,000. His recommendation was that we speed those beaters up to 1,250, because with more force in there you get a better air current and can lower the fan speed and get a better distribution on the screen, which I found to be true.

Mr. Holt: I should like to qualify that speed just a little. The pickers that we use are changed over. The blows acting on the cotton are not as great as that 1,400 would indicate, because you have a very light sheet of cotton coming through.

Chairman Andrews: The speed of your lap production

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there would have a great deal to do with it, too. How long does it take you to run the lap?

Mr. Holt: About six and a half minutes.

Chairman: What is your total waste, Mr. Dillard—your total waste that you take out in the opening room on pickers?

Mr. Dillard: The total waste is about 2 per cent.

Chairman Andrews: That checks with his. He has a Buckley beater between his bale breaker and vertical opener.

STRIPPING AND CLEANING IN CARD ROOM

The next question is: "What is your system of stripping and cleaning in the card room (including drawing and fly frames)?" I don't know whether they mean our daily system or whether they mean the system for cleaning up things all over. Does that mean daily cleaning?

Chairman Anderson: Yes, sir, I think it means the whole system that you use. Of course, some things you clean just once a week.

Mr. Dillard: I think anyone that describes a system of cleaning should tell whether he is using oil and what stock he is using.

Mr. Dillard: During the eight hours we strip three times. After each stripping we doff once and the heads are all wiped up and cleaned up. The same thing applies on the second shift. We use 7/8-inch staple and oil the stock.

STRIPPING CARDS

Chairman Andrews: How many times would you strip cards in 16 hours? I presume most of us are on the 16-hour shift.

Mr. A.: We strip four times.

Mr. B.: We strip three times in 16 hours.

Mr. A.: We use the roller, too.

The Chairman: How many times do you strip at Erwin?

Mr. Holt: We strip four times in 16 hours.

Chairman Andrews: I guess I am the highest stripper in the crowd. We strip five times. I have my reasons for doing that, and you probably have your reasons for doing less. Where your clothing is pretty well worn, you will find that your clothing will fill up earlier than it will where you have better clothing, consequently you get a little more neps. We feel it is to our advantage to get them out, so we strip five times in 16 hours.

Take the drawing next. How many times do you strip the clears on drawing?

Chairman Anderson: Mr. Chairman, I think that question was put in for this reason: You know down in the spinning room you find just lots of roving (at least, we do in our place) with a little black speck in it, a little black lump in it ever so often. The spinning-room man, of course, has his hands take those out. That question was put in with the idea of eliminating those slubs, those black specks—eliminating dirty roving. If someone here has found a method to eliminate those things in the card room, we should like to hear what he has done.

Chairman Andrews: Lots of those slubs come from cleaning rolls, I presume, and lots of them come from the box, I presume, where the roving is doffed, and lots of them come from the wiping of the guides.

Chairman Anderson: One other thing we did has helped us. We took the flyers off the frame and blew them out pretty good. We found that helped us as much as anything else we did. Of course, we have our cleaning system.

There is another angle that comes in there. Some people will tell you you have more of that on cork rolls than do with leather. Others will say just the reverse.

(Continued on Page 8)

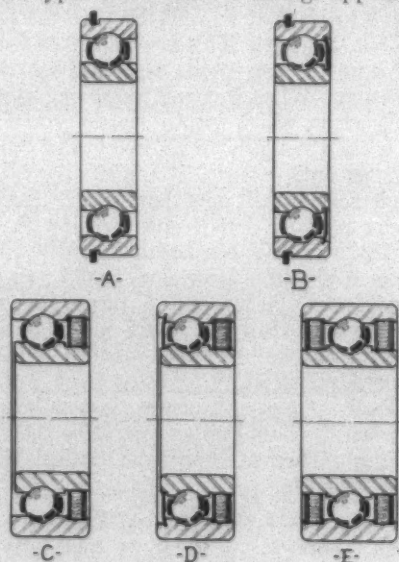
Calculating Ruler Proves Useful

Rhyme, Moore & Thies, textile cost engineers, Charlotte, N. C., recently distributed a ruler which seems to have been very favorably received. On it were printed tables for computing by one direct calculation the yards per loom for any loom speed and picks per inch; likewise tables for computing the pounds per ring spindle for any yarn count.

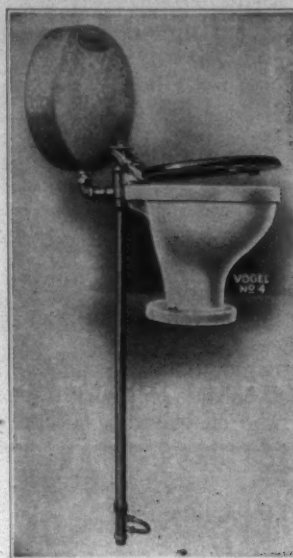
They have now extended their calculations in a chart they have just prepared which shows tables and multipliers for use in determining the production in the same manner of practically all of the machinery units now utilized in textile manufacturing. This chart should serve a very useful purpose, especially during this period when the problem of balancing and the selecting of those constructions of fabrics and yarn counts that show up to the best advantage is so important to the industry.

Bearings That Minimize Machining Costs

The Norma-Hoffman Bearings Corporation, manufacturer of Precision Bearings, at Stamford, Conn., reports an unusual interest in those more recent types of bearings which reduce the costs of machining and assembly, thus meeting the current demand for lower manufacturing. Among these is the "4000" series of ball bearings (Fig. A), the distinguishing feature of which is a snap ring of steel inserted in a groove in the periphery of the outer race, close to one face. This ring, protruding around the outer race, eliminates one shoulder from the housing—not only reducing cost of machining but also giving a more compact mounting. Closely related to this bearing is the "4000-P" series (Fig. B), differing from the "4000" series only by the addition of one side plate or shield, for the retention of grease. Both of these types are available in a range of metric sizes, in both light and medium series. Three other types of Precision Bearings appealing to de-



signers seeking lower production costs are: the "7000" series of felt-protected bearings (Fig. C) with a removable felt seal between metal plates; the "7000-P" series (Fig. D) with single felt seal and one side plate or shield, wholly enclosed for retention of lubricant; and the "77,000" series of sealed bearings (Fig. E) with two removable felt seals. These three latter types not only simplify machining and assembly, but also provide within themselves a capacity for grease ample for long periods of operation.



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Carding and Spinning Discussed At Danville Meeting

(Continued from Page 6)

Chairman Andrews: Do you use a bobbin cleaner in your mill?

Mr. Anderson: Yes, sir.

Chairman Andrews: Have you a device fixed up to blow those out?

Mr. Anderson: Yes, sir.

Chairman Andrews: Very often you will get slubs from your bobbins.

Has anybody else anything to suggest?

Mr. C.: We do all our cleaning on the doffing. We find that that helps us a lot.

Mr. Dillard: There is one question I should like to ask. How many men oil their bolsters on roving frames? Hold up your hands, those who oil bolsters. (Three or

four.) The reason I asked the question is that some do not and some do. The reason I do not is that I find there are lots of little slubs that accumulate in the bobbin, and on goods that is very particular we find it a great help not to oil the bolsters. I know a mill that has been running from five to seven years without oiling the bolsters, and the bolsters seem to be in as good condition as they were—without oiling.

Chairman Andrews: You oil the bobbin gears, don't you?

Mr. Dillard: Yes, sir.

Chairman Andrews: I thought you must, or someone would have to buy new ones.

"What is the best doffer speed to get the best carding and the least amount of neps in the stock?" That is the next question we have. Let's hear from some of the carders.

Mr. Dillard: I think that would depend on the stock you are using, the condition of the card, the setting of the card, etc. Just what doffer speed to run there would depend on the quantity of goods that you are making and what you have to produce. I can not tell you definitely just what doffer speed it would be.

DOFFER SPEEDS

R. M. Barham, Leaksville, N. C.: I have so many varieties of cotton that it requires different speeds to get the best results, but we run anywhere from 9 to 10½ a minute doffer speed. It just depends on the class of cotton which you run, to get the best results.

Mr. Dillard: I run doffer speeds from 8 to 14, depending upon the class of goods or what the yarn is going into. We make both knitting and weaving yarns. On knitting yarns, strict middling, we run a doffer speed of 8; also on colored work. On coarser numbers, 12s, 83, and 22s warp yarns, made of 7/8-inch cotton, with a twist multiple of 2.75, on coarser numbers to about 3s on the finer numbers, we run a doffer speed of 18. That is on nap goods. Of course, that is the same as a comber; you do not have to clean it so well, because the napper will take it all out, anyway. This is local cotton I am talking about, because on nap goods you can not use a wiry Western cotton. When it comes to making quality yarns for knitting yarns, which require elasticity and pliability, you have to card it slowly to get everything out that it is possible to get out.

Mr. Anderson: Well, now, how slow? Isn't it a fact that you can cut your doffers down so slow that you will have as many neps as if you had it fast?

Chairman Andrews: How slow would you call that?

Mr. Anderson: At around 5 turns you would get possibly more neps than you would on 7. Is that right?

Chairman Andrews: I must confess I never have gotten mine down to 5.


Mr. Dillard: I can not answer the gentleman's question, but when the boss knitter complains then I have to do something. They are the most critical fellows you ever saw in your life.

TESTS FOR BEST SPEEDS


Chairman Andrews: I think we might try out this question when we get home. Take the cotton you are putting through right now, under the same conditions as nearly as possible, use two or three cards, and experiment with the doffer speed. Start at 14, say, so you will be high enough, and come right on down. I think that would be the best way to determine which doffer speed will eliminate the neps.

J. G. Hall, Overseer Carding and Spinning, Riverside Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.: I get the best results at 9. If you go below 7 you will get in that trouble with those

(Continued on Page 12)



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HYDROSULPHITE A.W.C

**COMPLETELY
SOLUBLE
SPARKLING CLEAR
IN WATER**

FOR STRIPPING AND DISCHARGE PRINTING

• The complete solubility of our Hydrosulphite A.W.C. gives you *visible* assurance that *no metallic* impurities or free sulphur are present—thus assuring perfect discharges, freedom from scratching, smooth uninterrupted satisfactory operation, sharp lines and thorough penetration.

ANHYDROUS HYDROSULPHITE OF SODA CONC. is offered for the reduction of vat dyes and stripping silk at low temperatures—also the following special stripping agents: HYDROSULPHITE S— for cotton and wool shoddy; STRIPPER N— zinc stripper for wool and STRIPPER Y— Titanous Sulphate.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS . . . PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY
Warehouses: Providence, R. I., Philadelphia, Pa., Utica, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Greenville, S. C., Chattanooga, Tenn.

PERSONAL NEWS

J. W. Jenkins has resigned as superintendent of the Steele's Mills, Rockingham, N. C. His successor has not been announced.

E. L. Hollar has resigned his position with the Hannah-Pickett Mills No. 2, Rockingham, N. C., to become superintendent at Mortimer, N. C. He was formerly with the Shuford Mills, Hickory, N. C.

Marshall Dilling, well known mill man of Gastonia, returned to his home last week after being confined to a hospital in Charlotte for several weeks. His condition, following a serious operation, is very much improved and he expects to return to his duties within a short time.

R. L. Stowe, well known textile manufacturer of Belmont, N. C., has been re-elected chairman of the Gaston county board of commissioners. He has served continuously on the board since 1914 and has been chairman since 1922.

G. R. Easley has been appointed sales representative for the Acme Steel Company in the State of South Carolina. For several years Mr. Easley was connected with Hext Perry, textile mill purchasing agent, and is well known in the textile industry. His headquarters will be at 107 Manly Street, Greenville, telephone 1610. A complete stock of Acme bale ties, seals, buckles, and steelstrap located in Greenville, insures prompt deliveries to the trade.

C. J. Jolly, general superintendent of the Loray plant of Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, has been confined to his home with a severe cold.

B. J. Whatley has been transferred from overseer of weaving at the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Porter-dale, Ga., to overseer carding at the Bibb plant No. 2, Macon, Ga.

R. N. Aycock, of Gastonia, who has been agent for the liquidating trustees of the First National Bank, Gastonia, N. C., has resigned that position to become associated with W. W. Glenn, of Lincolnton, in the management of D. E. Rhyne Cotton Mill, Thread Spinners, Inc., Glenn Manufacturing Company and Melville Mills. He will continue to make his home in Gastonia.

Appoint "Stretch-Out Board"

Washington.—Acting under the provisions of the Winant Board, which was the source of its own creation, the National Textile Labor Relations Board has appointed three boards to determine work loads in each of the three principal textile industries, it was announced here.

William A. Mitchell, who has been a textile expert for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, will be impartial chairman of all three boards and will receive \$7,000 a year.

Other members of the boards are:

Cotton—Godfrey C. Brown, of East Orange, N. J., for labor, and Earle R. Stall, of Greenville, S. C., for the industry.

Silk—E. L. Oliver, of Cincinnati, for labor, and John W. Nickerson, of Manchester, Conn., for the industry.

Wool—Ruth Reticker, of Washington, for labor, and Harold J. Walter, of Uxbridge, Mass., for the industry.

The boards are to report their findings to the Textile Labor Board. Employers, in the strike settlement, were requested not to increase the work load before February 1, 1935.

Eastern Headquarters of Textile Bulletin in Providence

Eastern advertising headquarters of the Textile Bulletin have been established at 434 New Industrial Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I. The offices are in charge of J. Roy Carey, Eastern advertising representative for the past several months.

Establishment of the offices in Providence will enable the publication to maintain closer contact and render better service to clients in the New England territory.

Institute in Annual Session

The annual meeting of the Cotton-Textile Institute was in session in New York as this issue went to press. Owing to that fact, it was impossible to carry an account of the meeting this week. It will be covered in the issue of next week.

The Determination of Calcium Soap on Textile Fibers

Dr. Bernard H. Gilmore, of Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa., who recently concluded an investigation of the determination of calcium soap on textile fibers, presented a report of this study before the Northern New England Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists in Boston.

Dr. Gilmore said that a critical survey of the literature of the subject coupled with the results of his experimental work showed that the common solvents for calcium soaps were not selective in differentiating between alkali soaps and alkaline-earth soaps. He then described a method that is based upon the complete extraction of the total soap by the appropriate solvent, followed by the actual determination of the calcium content of the soap extract. Benzene and carbon tetrachloride were found by him to be equally efficacious for the extraction of calcium oleate; he learned, however, that these solvents were not efficient for calcium stearate. A mixture of benzene and absolute alcohol (advocated by Marcussen) was proved to be the most effective solvent for the extraction of the calcium soaps of the saturated fatty acids and hence most suitable for general purposes, because most soaps contain mixtures of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids. Dr. Gilmore ascertained that, unless unusual precautions are taken to insure anhydrous conditions when alcohol is used as the extracting solvent, erroneous results will be obtained, owing to the interaction between the alcohol and the soap. His observations on the employment of alcohol as a solvent for soap cast considerable doubt on the reliability of the classical triple-extraction method, which was devised on the assumption that calcium soaps are not extractable by alcohol.

Lock Hooks By Steel Heddle

A colorful and attractive flyer just issued by Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company describes the lock hooks made by this company with plants in Philadelphia, Pa., and Greenville, S. C. It clearly illustrates four of the major lock hooks produced by this company under their rigid U. S. and foreign patents, their No. 75 Double Bar Screw Type, No. 80 Double Bar Bolted Type, No. 90

Lock Nut Double Bar Bolted Type and No. 85 Lock Nut Double Bar Screw Type.

They claim that with these patented hooks the heddle bar is more firmly held in place—that the bar is absolutely prevented from jumping out of position while the loom is in motion—that the vibration is greatly reduced which in turn gives added life to the heddle rod.

All objectionable projections which have a tendency to catch on adjacent frames are entirely eliminated.

A copy of this attractive little leaflet will be sent to all readers of this paper if they mention us in their request to the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

OBITUARY

L. E. ANDERSON

L. E. Anderson, for 20 years superintendent of the Highland Park Manufacturing Company, died last Saturday morning at his home in Charlotte. Death was due to a heart attack. He was a native of Statesville, N. C., and was 61 years of age. He was a former member of the City Council in Charlotte and was well known throughout this section.

CLAUUE A. HAMILTON

Claude A. Hamilton, well known textile machinery dealer of Charlotte, and head of the Hamilton Machinery Company, died last Saturday after a long illness.

Before entering the machinery business Mr. Hamilton had served as superintendent of several mills, but had been handling machinery in the South and in New England for many years past. He was a Mason, a member of Oasis Temple of the Shrine.

Mr. Hamilton was 60 years old and is survived by his wife, five daughters and two sons.

HARRY A. MUSARD

Gastonia, N. C.—Harry Alexander Musard, 38, manager of the Gastonia Weave Mill, label manufacturers, and well known in textile circles in this section, was found dead in bed at his residence, 366 West Airline avenue, about 10:30 Sunday. Physicians said he had been dead for several hours and that death was due to a cerebral hemorrhage and a heart attack.

Deceased was born in Philadelphia November 19, 1896, the son of Albert E. and Mary Ellen Musard, both of whom are living. He came to Gastonia ten years ago to establish the Gastonia Weaving Company, manufacturers of labels.

J. FRANK CRAWFORD

Atlanta, Ga.—J. Frank Crawford, Atlanta representative for Stein, Hall & Co., for the past ten years, died at a local hospital after being ill several days with pneumonia. Funeral services were held last Wednesday, and burial was at the family cemetery in Jonesville, S. C.

Mr. Crawford was born in Texas and was 43 years of age. He is survived by his wife, two sons, aged 9 and 11 years, and his mother.

GEORGE H. GILLIGAN

George H. Gilligan, sales representative of the U. S. Ring Traveler Company and an inventor of a number of textile devices, died suddenly at his home in Providence, N. J. He had been in the South at frequent intervals and was well known in mill circles in this section.

Important Notice!

Type K Machines Increase Production without Extra Work per Operator

In view of the Executive Order issued by the President on October 16 prohibiting increased load upon operators, we are interrupting a series of advertisements on *How Type K Bobbin Stripper Lowers Cost* to clarify any misinterpretation that may arise in your mind about the use of Type K in your mill.

The order clearly states a change may be made in the type of equipment used, provided the amount of effort of the worker is not increased.

Although the new Type K Machine increases production output, by cleaning 100 to 120 bobbins per minute, it does not increase the load on the operator.

This increased production is made possible by the improved mechanism of Type K . . . which permits the operator to devote a far greater proportion of his time to the productive feeding of the machine.

Leading mills in 19 countries today are using this efficient Type K Machine, because it increases production and earns a substantial saving yearly. You can effect great savings for your mill by installing Type K, and still comply with the provisions of the President's Order.

*Write today, without obligation,
requesting a Terrell representative
to estimate the savings TYPE K will
make in your mill.*

the new TYPE K Bobbin Stripper

The Terrell Machine Co., Inc.

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CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

MR. LUTHER PILLING, *Danielson, Connecticut, Representative for
N. Y., N. J., Pa., New England States, and Canada*

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Condor LINE

OF RUBBER-COTTON PRODUCTS FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

CONDOR COMPENSATED BELT

CONDOR V-BELT

CONDOR WHIPCORD CONE BELT

CONDOR AIR HOSE

CONDOR STEAM HOSE

CONDOR WATER HOSE

CONDOR PICKER BUMPERS

CONDOR RUBBER COVERED ROLLS

ECONOMY UNDERWRITERS FIRE HOSE LABELED

DEPENDABLE FAC. MUTUAL SPEC. FIRE HOSE

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OF RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

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FOR RAYON TWISTING



60,000 ATWOOD SPINDLES
ARE TWISTING RAYON
AT BURLINGTON MILLS

Our Monarch RAYON Twister is made
FOR RAYON. It handles the most deli-
cate as well as the heaviest synthetic
fibres. It produces high quality yarns
at low costs. Monarch Rayon Twisters
are OILLESS, removing all threat of
oil stains.

THE ATWOOD MACHINE COMPANY, STONINGTON, CONN., U.S.A.
Sales Offices: New York, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Stonington, Conn., Charlotte, N.C., Los Angeles, Cal.

ATWOOD MACHINES PRODUCE THE BULK OF AMERICA'S SILK AND RAYON YARNS

Carding and Spinning Discussed At Danville Meeting

(Continued from Page 8)

neps. I have tried a good many speeds, but the best results seem to be at around 9.

Mr. Dillard: What staple cotton are you using, and what numbers are you spinning?

Mr. Hall: One-inch. 19s to 23s.

Mr. Dillard: Down at the High Shoals Mill they spin 43s out of 1-inch cotton and 1¼-inch. They run their doffers at 4. That is combed yarn.

LIKES SLOW DOFFER SPEED

J. F. Broome, Carder and Spinner, Riverside Mill No. 2, Danville, Va.: I am rather of the opinion of the last gentleman; the slower the doffer speed, the better the work seemed to me. I do find that with the high doffer speed we have very much trouble with even drawing on the spinning. It seems that it does not do its proper duty and straighten the fibers out and give the card time to do its work as it should, but with the lower doffer speed we seem to be able to eliminate practically all that trouble.

Question: What is your doffer speed?

Mr. Broome: About 10, most of them. I have two plants; we have it about 9 in one and about 10 in the other. The majority of my cards are at ten. We did run at 13, and had a lot of trouble.

Chairman Andrews: It is not merely the doffer speed that enters into the amount of neps in the work. There are many other things that enter into that, as you gentlemen know. The flats should be sharp and properly set, the cylinder properly set, the screen should be properly set. There are just any number of little things around the card that we can do to lessen neps. One is proper stripping, being sure that the cards are stripped properly, not half stripped. One thing that has helped us is to have the screen swept out. It is surprising how much will accumulate around the crevices in the screens.

Mr. Broome: If you have a cleaning system that curls your cotton it is almost impossible to get the neps out of there. We have had that experience.

Mr. Dillard: Mr. Chairman, I have run into the curling of the cotton, and I have found it was due to the air current, by letting the cotton stay in the beater too long. You will have a curling effect. If you take it out too soon you will not have proper cleaning, but if you let it stay in too long you will get curling. So you have to adapt it to your own local conditions.

Discussion on Spinning

Chairman Andrews: That finishes the questions on carding. Getting down to the spinning, the first question is: "What is the cause of the work starting up bad on Monday mornings when using cork rollers? What have you done to overcome this trouble?"

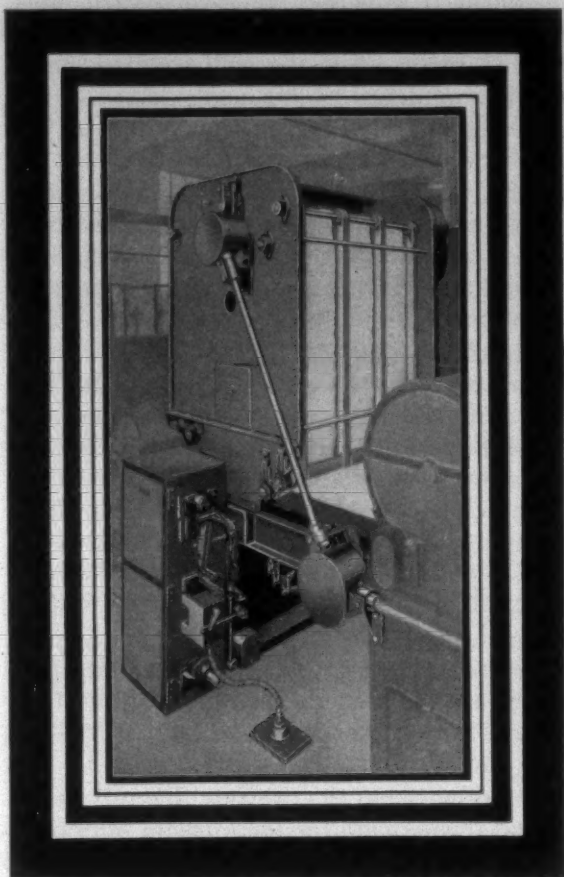
Mr. Jennings: I have all my work on cork rollers now in spinning. When the rollers are warm, it will start up extra well on Monday morning, but when the rollers are cold, the room not sufficiently warm, you can not start it. I have 25,000 cork rollers, and we get along with them all right except on cold mornings.

Chairman Andrews: I have run very few cork rollers and do not recall that bad starting up on Monday morning.

G. R., Ward, Supt., Highland Mills, High Point, N. C.: Do you try to keep the room warm all through the week-end, up to a certain temperature, or try to get it up only for Monday morning?

Mr. Jennings: We have no control on ours; it runs from 70 to 90.

(Continued on Page 18)



A Complete Change-over

The Cleaning and Blending Reserve is an entirely complete change-over for hooking up existing breaker and finisher pickers, and at the same time adds a cleaning operation not accomplished with other change-overs.

A wholly new degree of cleanliness is made possible. The sheet of cotton which you see coming from the breaker, is uniformly picked over a set of grid bars above a dead air chamber. This gets rid of a surprising amount of light foreign material (equal in weight to the heavier particles removed by one beater of the picker line) which has always been present in the cleanest laps heretofore.

The cotton then drops into a reserve chamber whence it is fed to the finisher with utmost uniformity. "Since the Reserves have been added to the line (note—of already excellent one-process pickers) we have been able to reduce the yard per yard variation in weights very materially," states a Southern mill.

Driven from the breaker section, the Reserve puts no load whatever on the evenner cone belt. In fact, the reserve actually reduces the cone load to substantially below that on a finisher picker, thus leaving the whole evenner mechanism free to accurately even the finisher feed. SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, Boston • Charlotte • Greenville • Atlanta.

Saco-Lowell

Cleaning & Blending Reserve

for Pickers

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.
Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	<i>Managing Editor</i>
D. H. HILL, JR.	<i>Associate Editor</i>
JUNIUS M. SMITH	<i>Business Manager</i>

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Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Those Carded Yarn Meetings

It was in October, 1899, that the editor of this journal attended his first meeting of carded yarn manufacturers.

A meeting of carded yarn manufacturers was held in November, 1934, and while we did not attend, it is a safe bet that the remarks made during the 1934 meeting were almost identical with those of the 1899 session. In 1934 there was, of course, some discussion of the Code, but otherwise the remarks related to mills accepting orders below cost of production and to the iniquities of selling agents. We recall similar statements during the 1899 meeting and at the many carded yarn meetings we have attended since then.

While the carded yarn spinners have made mistakes in their merchandising policies, we do recognize the fact that there are differences in the quality of the yarns manufactured and that there is no reason to expect a weaver or knitter to pay as much for poor and lumpy yarns as for those which are well made and do not cause trouble on looms or in knitting machines.

Due to having operated so many years without profit, very few carded yarn mills have had capital with which to install modern and improved machinery and the cost of production with antiquated equipment is excessive.

There are a few carded yarn mills with modern equipment and they can make a profit at prices which show a loss to antiquated mills. When yarn orders are scarce, such mills keep their spindles in operation by booking orders which will show them a profit and we can not blame them as long as the business booked shows a fair return to them.

During those rare periods when there is suf-

ficient business to supply all carded yarn mills with orders, the antiquated mills book orders at a profit to them, while the well equipped mill, being offered plenty of business, demands the same prices and makes additional profits as the result of lower costs of production.

The facts are that in the dull periods prices are based upon the production costs of the best mills and the antiquated mills, viewing their own costs, complain that business is being accepted at prices below the cost of production.

The trouble is that dull periods have in recent years prevailed, for most of the time, and the trouble with carded yarn manufacturers and their meetings is that too much time is spent making the charges that some mills are accepting business below cost of production and too little time devoted to making an honest analysis of the situation with the object of laying the true situation before the industry.

There are almost as many spindles upon carded yarns as was the case twenty or twenty-five years ago and due to the adoption of the two shift basis the potential production of carded yarns is probably greater.

On the other hand the consumption of carded yarns and the demand for them has in our opinion, greatly diminished.

The time was when millions of pounds of carded yarns went to Philadelphia and other Northern points for the manufacture of cheap cotton hosiery but no longer is such hosiery made in great volume.

The time was when a large volume of carded yarns was sold in Philadelphia for towels, but no longer can a Philadelphia weaver buy cotton yarns and compete with the modern plants of Cannon, Fairfax, Mooresville and other Southern mills.

The time was when a large volume of carded yarn was sold to quilt and bedspread manufacturers but no longer is any great amount of carded yarns purchased for such purposes.

We could go on and describe many other purposes for which carded yarns were formerly purchased, but for which the demand has almost, if not entirely, disappeared.

Instead of devoting meetings to wailing about low prices being made by some carded yarn manufacturers, there should be a movement looking towards a complete and accurate analysis of the situation.

The industry should have accurate information relative to the present consumption of carded yarns and a comparison of the demand with both the current and the potential production of such yarns.

The industry should not continue a 1914 pro-

duction if the 1934 consumption is not great enough to take care of such production.

Carded yarn mills are wearing out; in fact, many of them are now almost ready for the junk dealer while hoping, against hope, for a demand such as existed twenty or twenty-five years ago.

Until there are profits there can be little replacement of machinery and without modernization many yarn mills are doomed.

As long as the production of carded yarns is in excess of the demand orders will go to the mills which produce the best quality and the few mills which, because of modern equipment, can produce at low costs, will take orders at prices which will show a small profit to them irrespective of the fact that similar prices would mean a loss to antiquated mills.

The path of the carded yarn mills is plain, but we doubt if many will cease wailing long enough to follow same.

- (1) Determine accurately the present annual consumption of carded yarns.
- (2) Regulate production to the present consumption rather than that of twenty and twenty-five years ago.

This editorial will not be pleasing to many carded yarn manufacturers, but the only salvation for the carded yarn industry is to force it to face the facts.

As long as more carded yarns are produced than can be consumed, prices will remain low.

Unless some constructive action is taken, five years will see the bankruptcy of a large portion of the carded yarn mills and the only bidders for many of them will be junk dealers.

Goods Prices Too Low

FROM a standpoint of goods sold, the cotton goods markets have gained considerable ground in the past two weeks. Sales have been consistently larger. In addition, prices have strengthened and the mills have been following a sensible policy of not selling far ahead at existing levels.

The chief handicap faced by the mills at this time is their inability to get a fair profit for their goods. Goods have been selling at less than cost. Gains so far registered have not been sufficient to provide a fair margin.

With the outlook for the first quarter of the year considerably improved, we hope that the mills will be very careful in their merchandising policies. They must not lose sight of the fact that sales must be made at a profit. We realize, of course, that the increase in manufacturing costs and the addition of the processing tax have

forced prices to a point where a fair selling price is exceedingly hard to secure.

A very clear idea of the price situation in recent weeks is contained in a statement from T. M. Marchant, president of the Victor-Monaghan Company and one of the leaders of the industry in the South. Commenting upon the necessity of keeping production within demand, Mr. Marchant said in part:

Print cloth manufacturers are facing a dilemma. The elements of manufacturing cost continue to advance, yet print cloth market prices continue the same as a year ago.

The price of New York spot middling cotton a year ago was 9.90c a pound. Add to this cost the additional amount necessary for staples suitable for print cloths, known as the basis, 1.15c per pound; add also the processing tax, 4.20c a pound. This gives a total price for cotton of 15.25c per pound a year ago.

Today, however, the same cotton costs 12.40c per pound, plus a basis of 1.75 points, plus the processing tax of 4.20c, making a total of 18.35c per pound, a difference in one year of 3.10c per pound. To this should also be added the difference in percentage of waste due to the higher price, which would still further increase the price.

Thus, with cotton costs rising and with labor and supply costs mounting as a result of the code, the problem of profitable manufacture of print cloths is a serious one. Most print cloth mills are today losing from 1c to 3c a pound.

With these facts before us and with consumers refusing to pay these increases in cost, it is necessary for mills to take immediate steps to balance their production to demand, just as winter comes on when workers should be fully employed.

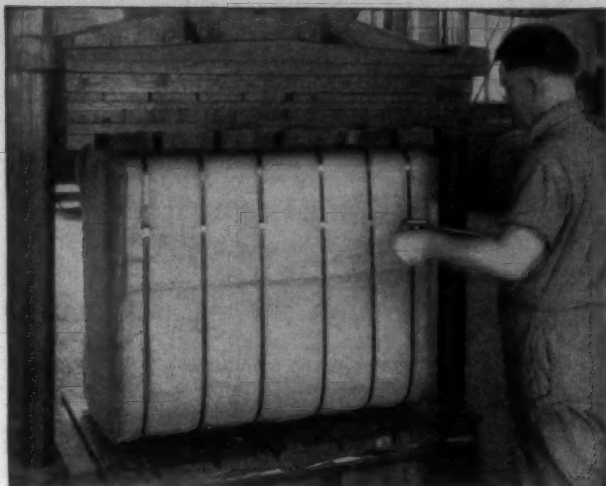
Our Government is asking that the unemployment list be reduced. Nothing would aid more in the textile industry in helping to meet this situation than the elimination of the processing tax. This tax is most injurious to the mills, the farmers, the textile workers and the public at large.

While Mr. Marchant discussed the situation only as it relates to the print cloth situation, his figures reflect the general condition that prevails in the production of other constructions of goods, and of cotton yarns as well.

Market reports show that sales of carded yarns during the month of November were larger than in any month since last March. They point out, however, that the large volume of business done was handled at less than cost and that the mills took a substantial loss on the month's sales.

While we agree with everything that has been said regarding the handicap that the processing tax places upon the mills, there is apparently nothing in sight to indicate its early removal. The announcement by Secretary Wallace of plans for controlling cotton production next season evidently shows that the processing tax is to be continued.

Of all the questions now facing the mill men, none is more important than that of raising prices to allow a fair margin.



Stanley Eversafe -- the name of a better Bale Tie System

Even the most critical executive cannot help admitting the logic of changing to Stanley Eversafe in view of advantages like these:

1. Stanley DS Seals make stronger joints than any other type of seals.
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Many minor cuts, digs and scratches, generally unreported, slow up tying operations. Round Safety Edges and Ends on Stanley Eversafe Ties prevent such injuries and speed up operations.

Your Firm's Name, Trade Name, Trade Mark, Slogan, Warnings and Special Designs can be had printed continuously on Stanley Colorgraph Ties.

Stanley EVERSAFE Bale Ties and Seals

MILL NEWS ITEMS

McMINNVILLE, TENN.—This town is trying to hold on to the factory of the Fly Manufacturing Company, and will vote December 1st, on a proposition to spend not more than \$15,000 for a building to be rented to this manufacturer of shirts and overalls.

SHELBY, N. C.—At a recent meeting of the directors of the Chickasaw Thread Company a 25 per cent dividend was ordered paid.

Luther McGinty is president, Jack Yates and Grover Turner, vice-presidents, and L. P. Holland, treasurer. Mr. Yates is in charge of the sales office in Dallas, Tex., while Mr. Turner has charge of the Indianapolis office. Mr. McGinty recently returned from a two weeks' call on the trade in the East and Midwest and found the manufacturers optimistic over the prospects for business improvement.

This company recently moved into new offices over the Lily Mill store.

KINSTON, N. C.—A price of \$125,000 asked for buildings in the eastern section of the city formerly used by a cotton manufacturing establishment, has been rejected by six factories seeking quarters here. A committee representing the Kinston Chamber of Commerce and other interests seeking quarters for the location, who rejected the price, stated that the price was altogether too high. An up-State bank owns the structures, which have not been used for several years. These plants would manufacture underwear, shirts, dresses, leather goods and other things. For some time a suitable location has been sought by these six plants.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Directors of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company voted to reduce the par value of its common stock from \$25 to \$10 per share and reduce the number of shares outstanding from 120,000 to 100,000, it was learned.

The board authorized an amendment to the company's charter to make this plan effective.

Approval of the holders of the common stock will be required.

The common stockholders are to meet at the company's offices at Hoskins on December 11th at 11 a. m. to consider this proposal, which would have the effect of creating a \$300,000 surplus that would be available for book-keeping and operating purposes. The common stock currently is quoted at around \$12 per share, or approximately 50 per cent of its present par value.

B. B. Gossett, of this city, is president of this company, which operates mills at Charlotte, Pineville, and Martinsville, Va.

SHELBY, N. C.—It is learned here that the \$100,000 charter for the Esther Yarn Mills of Gastonia, obtained November 15th by John Eck, Gastonia, and by Luther B. Hoard and Charles L. Champion, of Shelby, is for mill properties near Lenoir and Shelby.

Mr. Eck, who has been out of the city most of the time since he and his associates obtained the charter, said that the properties which they will take over are the old Watts Mill near Lenoir and the Buffalo Mill of near Shelby, a mill of 2,800 spindles and employing, when in operation, about 50 persons.

Neither of these mills are now running, Mr. Eck ex-

MILL NEWS ITEMS

plained. He said that they might open the Buffalo after the first of the year.

Mr. Eck will be treasurer of the firm and will continue to live in Gastonia.

COLUMBUS, GA.—A net profit of \$715,681 after taxes and depreciation was shown by the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., in the fiscal year ended August 31, 1934, according to figures available here. This is equal to \$3.58 a share on the 200,000 shares of \$100 par value capital stock outstanding, and compares with per share earnings of \$4.11 on the same number of shares, or a net profit of \$821,160 shown in the preceding fiscal year.

Before the aforementioned charges, Bibb made a profit from operations of \$1,590,827 compared with \$1,672,789 in the prior year. Depreciation was slightly higher at \$750,146 against \$690,129 a year ago, while taxes were lower at \$125,000 against \$161,500.

Bibb closed the year with inventories of \$4,209,553, which is sharply higher than a year ago. Cash and Government bonds decreased as a result. The company continues to maintain a strong current position, quick assets aggregating \$7,321,879 against current liabilities of \$772,589. The excess of current assets over current indebtedness is \$6,549,290, compared with net working capital of \$6,601,139 at the close of the preceding year.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The sale of all properties and assets of the Pomona Mills, Inc., at public auction on December 29th, at noon, at the plant, was ordered in Superior Court here by Judge John M. Oglesby, upon a petition filed by the Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co., which has an approved claim of \$400,000 against the mill corporation, which is now in the hands of Norman A. Boren, of Greensboro, as operating receiver.

The Hunter petition avers that there is no reasonable prospect of profitable operation of Pomona Mills in a receivership and that the immediate sale of the properties and assets is necessary for the protection of the rights of the Hunter Company and other claimants.

The petition further avers that "Norman A. Boren, receiver, has filed a report with the court stating that he has no funds with which to pay the claims he has allowed against the corporation." It is also alleged in the Hunter petition "that the mills are insolvent and have been operated at a loss for many months."

The property of Pomona Mills includes a spinning mill, with 24,416 spindles, with picker room attached, a weaving, finishing and dyeing and slashing department; 57,297 feet of floor space in the spinning mill and 56,376 feet of floor space in the weaving mill; 250 acres of land, of which 100 are used by the Pomona Dairy Farm; three warehouses, a waste house, a large store building, eight-room office building and 164 houses for operatives, having a total of 723 rooms.

Also included in the assets to be sold are book accounts, notes, trade acceptances and accounts receivable. The stock in process and finished goods inventory, which will be sold, amounts at current prices to \$400,000, and is gradually increasing, it was stated.

The purchaser will be required to assume performance of all outstanding contracts made by the receiver for the sale of manufactured products and the sale will be subject to confirmation by the court.

Meeting ALL Requirements

MAINTENANCE of high quality and uniformity is assured the textile trade by the Corn Products Refining Company's system of control laboratories. In the Textile Laboratory, there are machines designed to duplicate accurately the conditions met in a customer's plant. Under the supervision of men trained in the textile industry itself, warp sizing, cloth printing and finishing are actually done *according to the methods used by the customer*—to further assure him that he is getting goods which are best suited to his particular equipment and process.

We hope Textile Manufacturers will permit us to work with them in solving any problems they may encounter.

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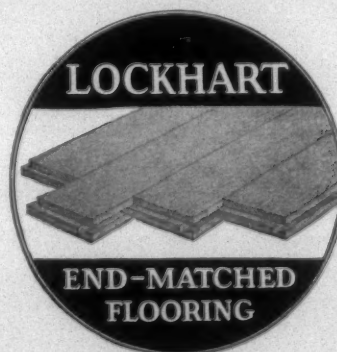
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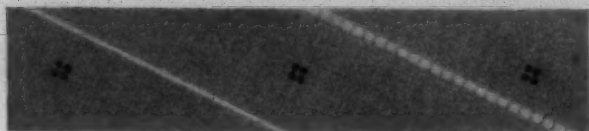
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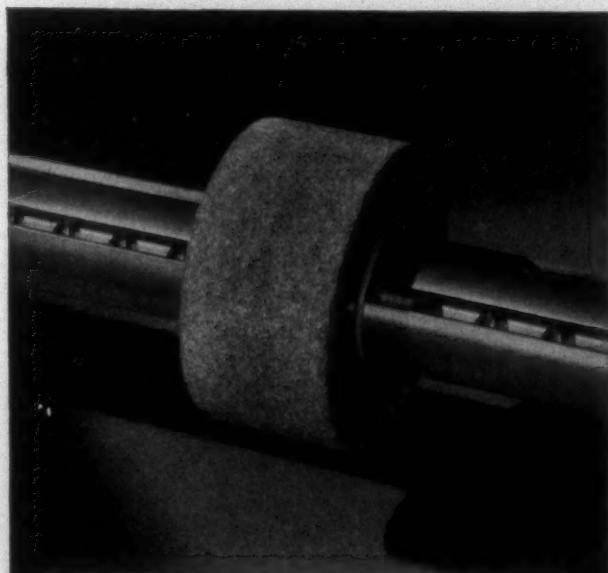
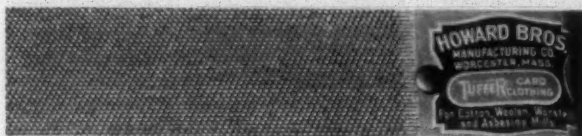




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Unaffected by moisture—no side grinding.

**Carding and Spinning Discussed At
Danville Meeting**

(Continued from Page 12)

Mr. Ward: I notice that we seem to have a little trouble in one of our rooms; we do not have it in the others. I noticed that that room was colder than the other two, and the other two spinners did not complain. One spinner has been complaining right much this fall about his cork rollers starting up worse than his leather rollers. The other two spinners were not complaining, and I noticed the temperature in their rooms was warmer.

Mr. Hall: I noticed that when the temperature was above 65 in the rooms we had no trouble starting up. I noticed it particularly because I had heard about the trouble in starting.

Chairman Andrews: Does the cork actually get harder in cold weather, or softer?

Mr. Hall: It gets gummy, or sticky, and the work mats up.

HOW TEMPERATURE AFFECTS CORK

Mr. Holt: We are just equipping our mill with cork rollers. We had some cots that came in and found we had some difficulty in getting them on the arbors. These cots were stored in a warehouse that was cold. We called in the cork man. He said the composition of the cement used in making the cots was hygroscopic (that is, it would attract water) and by putting these cots in a warm, damp room the corks would enlarge and would go on the arbors. I believe the answer to the cork rollers' starting up bad on a cold morning is that the cork has hardened, probably from the cement in it; and I believe that humidity, as well as heat, would improve the rollers after they have been standing for some time. In the spinning room, where the cork is left with the weight on it over a period of time, it will crease; but I think the hardness of the cork, over the period of time before it absorbs moisture and gets warm, makes you notice the difference between the cork roller, on a cold Monday morning, and the leather roller.

Mr. Barham: Mr. Chairman, I have had experience in running tests on cork rollers in both mills. We find practically the same thing which these gentlemen have described, with the addition of trouble in pushing the cot on to the arbor; we find at times it kind of buckles on there. Using the machine to drive them up must compress the end a little harder, when you buff them on there. In buffing them the second time I find on those ends we are cutting off twice or three times as much as we cut off on some other part of the roller.

FINE YARN ON CORK ROLLERS

Chairman Andrews: We will go on to the next question: "How fine numbers is it practicable to spin when using cork rollers?" Is anyone here running under 40s on cork rollers?

Mr. D.: We are spinning 40s.

Mr. Barham: We are spinning 8s and 10s—they are about the finest on cork rolls. Anywhere from 3s to 8s and 10s.

Mr. E.: We spin 15s to 26s.

The Chairman: Is anyone spinning anything finer than 40s?

Mr. Willis: I ran as high as 120s on cork rollers. I know men that run 50s and 60s on cork rollers.

The Chairman: There is a question here: "What system of cleaning in spinning rooms is best? Do you have cleaners, or do you have spinners spin and clean their own sides? What is a good system to use to eliminate slubs?"

Mr. Jennings: My spinners do their own cleaning.

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Celanese Declares Preferred Dividends

The board of directors of Celanese Corporation of America declared a dividend of \$1.75 on the 7 per cent cumulative series prior preferred stock, Lee Cadien, secretary stated. The dividend is payable January 1, 1935, to stock of record December 14, 1934.

The board also declared a dividend of \$3.50 on the 7 per cent cumulative first participating preferred stock. This dividend is payable December 31st to stock of record December 14th.

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For Cards, Spoolers, Twisters
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The Responsibilities of Management

(Continued from Page 4)

It performs a great function in the scheme of things in our country. It provides a necessity of life. It provides employment for a great number of people. The only apology that we have to offer for our industry is when we fail to live up to the standards that we have set for the industry. It is possible, as we go on in this industry, for those of us who are directly engaged in the operation of its machinery to continue, day after day, week after week, year after year, the improved standards of the industry

and to accept the full responsibility for maintaining those standards.

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among your employees. Give them a basket of fruit, vegetables and nuts for Christmas. Many factories do this. Ask for salesman to call with prices.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—Developments in the cotton goods markets were much more encouraging last week. The higher prices for cotton stimulated demand and in many instances buyers who have been holding back seasonal purchases were in the market again. Sales of gray goods were larger and ran ahead of production. Prices were very firm and some advances were put into effect. While mills are still in a position far from satisfactory with reference to stocks, the danger point is past and it was generally believed that prices cannot remain below cost for much longer. This belief was given significant support in the week's developments, when prices advanced moderately and were still advancing at the end of the week.

The carded broadcloths were active throughout the week, and much stronger on Friday. Sales of large quantities of 80x60s for deliveries through January were put through at 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ c, an advance of $\frac{1}{8}$ c on the week. The 100x60s, which had sold in dribbling lots through the week at 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ c, moved up to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, which was paid for substantial quantities for January, although some small spot lots were still to be had at 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ c.

The fine goods markets were stronger last week, although sales were not as large as some reports indicated. The combed lawns moved into a firmer position, with weak spots eliminated, by sales of fairly good quantities, and with a few sellers withdrawn from the market after having taken all the business they cared to book at current prices. Several buyers were shopping around during the week to pick up such low-priced offerings as developed on lawns, intending to such such bargains to keep their average on their seasonal requirements down. They were induced to take such action by the belief that prices are low and that there is no further necessity for such low prices to prevail, since with the clearing out of a relatively few distress goods, stocks in the hands of mills are very low. Moreover, moderately good unfilled orders have been built up, so that few, if any, mills are immediately pressed for December business.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{7}{8}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	6 $\frac{5}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8 $\frac{7}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7 $\frac{5}{8}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, standard	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	19
Denims	15
Dress gingham	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Staple gingham	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

Selling Agents

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The market for cotton yarns was more active last week. The total sales were estimated as being the largest since any week early in the year. It was noted that many yarn consumers were showing an interest in their future needs. Spinners, however, were very slow to sell ahead at prevailing prices, which are generally regarded as being much too low. Quotations were steady during the week, but failed to make any material gain.

Spinners feel that the present demand for both carded and combed yarns is strong enough to support higher prices. Whether or not the present movement will hold long is hard to forecast. It is pointed out here that December is usually a dull month for yarn producers and that the approach of the inventory period and the holidays usually tends to slow up trading. However, it is hoped that the delay in seasonal covering will make up for some of the other influences. There is a good chance for this, it is believed, if the cotton market continues strong.

Spinners were also encouraged last week over the increase in the number of specifications coming through on past orders. The market generally reflected an improving tendency. The price policy of the spinner is steadily showing more strength and it is thought here that prices can be lifted further if anything like last week's demand is continued. A number of interesting developments are pending in the yarn trade as a result of the recent meeting in Charlotte of the Carded Yarn Group. Definite information in regard to some of the plans of the spinners are expected before the end of this week.

The extent to which the yarn business improved in November is shown in the fact sales of carded gray yarns were in excess of 20 million pounds. This is the best business done since last March. However, these sales were generally handled at prices which showed a loss. Prices paid in many cases did not more than return the cost of cleaned cotton and labor costs.

Southern Single Warps		28s	35
10s	27 1/2	30s	35 -35 1/2
12s	28	40s	42
14s	28 1/2	40s ex.	44
16s	29	50s	52
20s	29 1/2 -30	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
26s	32 1/2	8s	27 1/2 -28
30s	34 1/2 -35	10s	28 -28 1/2
40s	41 -41 1/2	12s	28 1/2
Southern Single Skeins		16s	29 1/2 -30
8s	27	20s	30 1/2 -31
10s	27 1/2	Carpet Yarns	
12s	28	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
14s	28 1/2	and 4-ply	
20s	29 1/2	Colored strips, 8s, 3	
26s	32 1/2	and 4-ply	
30s	34 1/2	White carpets, 8s, 3	
40s	39	and 4-ply	
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
8s	27	8s, 1-ply	
10s	27 1/2	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	
12s	28	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	
16s	29	12s, 2-ply	
20s	30 -31	16s, 2-ply	
24s	32 -32 1/2	20s, 2-ply	
26s	33 -33 1/2	30s, 2-ply	
28s	34 1/2	36s, 2-ply	
30s	35 -36	Southern Frame Cones	
30s ex.	36 1/2 -37	8s	
40s	42 -42 1/2	10s	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		12s	
8s	27	14s	
10s	27 1/2	16s	
12s	28	18s	
14s	28 1/2	20s	
16s	29	22s	
20s	30	24s	
24s	32	26s	
26s	33	28s	
28s	34 1/2	30s	
30s	35	32s	
30s ex.	36 1/2	34s	
40s	42	36s	

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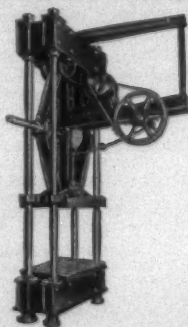


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Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City. Sou. Offices, 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clements Mfg. Co., 6650 S. Narragansett Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Rep., W. F. Delaney, 219 Mutual Bldg., Richmond, Va.

Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Headquarters, Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C.; Byrd Miller, Sou. Agt. Sou. Reps., Luther Knowles, Sr., Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; Luther Knowles, Jr., 223 Springs St., S. W., P. O. Box 466, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Office, Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Detroit Stoker Co., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Dist. Rep., Wm. W. Moore, Charlotte Electric Repair Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps., E. B. Spencer, Box 681, Charlotte, N. C.; M. C. Gunn, Box 215, Lynchburg, Va.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell, Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., E. I., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Mgr.; E. P. Davidson, Asst. Mgr.—Technical. Sou. Warehouses, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, W. R. Ivey, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, W. M. Hunt, 1031 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, John L. Dabbs, Jr., 715 Providence Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. D. Sloan, Amanda Apt., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Dimon Court Apt., Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

Eaton, Paul B., 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep., George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Esterline-Angus Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sou. Reps., Ga. Fla., Ala.—Walter V. Gearhart Co., 301 Volunteer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; N. C., S. C., Va.—E. H. Gilliam, 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

Gates Rubber Co., Denver, Colo. N. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C., B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga. E. H. Glinn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. D. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodrich, B. F., Rubber Co., The, 200 S. Brevard St., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps., W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Chamblon, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; E. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

Graton & Knight Co., Worcester, Mass. Sales Reps.: R. W. Davis, Graton & Knight Co., 313 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.; D. A. Ahlstrand, 1271 N. Morningside Drive, Atlanta, Ga.; D. P. Gordon, Graton & Knight Co., 115 S. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.; O. D. Landis, 1709 Springdale Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; D. J. Moore, 1236 Overton Park, Memphis, Tenn.; H. L. Cook, Graton & Knight Co., 2615 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex. Jobbers: Alabama Machinery & Supply Co., Montgomery, Ala.; McGowan-Lyons Hdw. & Supply Co., Mobile, Ala.; C. C. Anderson, 301 Woodside Bldg., Annex, Greenville, S. C.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Charleston, S. C.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Miami, Fla.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Tampa, Fla.; Smith-Courtney Co., Richmond, Va.; Taylor-Parker Inc., Norfolk, Va.; Battery Machinery Co., Rome, Ga.; Columbus Iron Works, Columbus, Ga.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas Belting Co., Dallas, Tex.; Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Keith-Simmons Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Lewis Supply Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Lewis Supply Co., Helena, Ark.; Southern Supply Co., Jackson, Tenn.; E. D. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Standard Supply & Hdw. Co., New Orleans, La.

Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Greensboro, N. C. Geo. A. McFetters, Mgr. Sales Rep., Geo. H. Batchelor, Phone 2-3034, Greensboro, N. C.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps., Samuel Lehrer, Box 234, Spartanburg, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt. Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., W. H. Brinkley, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Walter Andrew, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; C. L. Elgert, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Davidson, 2401 Maplewood Ave., Richmond, Va.; E. R. Holt, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; C. B. Kinney, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte,

N. C.; D. O. Wyllie, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. J. Reilly, 2855 Peachtree, Apt. No. 45, Atlanta, Ga.; James A. Britain, 722 27th Place South, Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Byrnes, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.; B. E. Dodd, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

Houghton Wool Co., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 504, Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. Sou. Reps., E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hygrolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Industrial Rayon Corp., Cleveland, Ohio. Sou. Reps., J. H. Mason, P. O. Box 897, Greensboro, N. C.; Bruce Griffin, 1128 Elizabeth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; W. L. Jackson, 920 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Treas., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 515 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co., Kewanee, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Lyon Metal Products, Inc., Aurora, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps., The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama-Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noojin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co.; Florida-Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia-Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent); Kentucky-Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina-Asheville, T. S. Morrison & Co.; Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Durham, Dillon Supply Co.; Elizabeth City, Elizabeth City Iron Works & Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hwe. House; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Kester Machinery Co., and Beeson Hwe. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Raleigh, Dillon Supply Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Shelby, Shelby Supply Co.; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina-Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford; Tennessee-Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Salesmen, E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. F. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 3519 7th Place S., Birmingham, Ala.; R. T. Rutherford, 1213 Harding Place, Charlotte, N. C.

Maxwell Bros., Inc., 3300 S. Morgan St., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Reps., C. R. Miller, Sr., and C. R. Miller, Jr., Macon, Ga.; C. B. Ashbrook and H. Ellis, Jasper, Fla. Sou. Offices and Plants at Macon and Jasper.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps., R. B. Macintyre, 801 E. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 799 Argonne Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep., Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

New Departure Bearing Co., Bristol, Conn. Sou. Rep., E. W. Potter, 913 First Nat. Bk. Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C. Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

Norma-Hoffman Bearings Corp., Stamford, Conn. Sou. Rep., E. W. Lawrence, 1841 Plaza, Charlotte, N. C.

Orleans Bobbin Works, Newport, Vt. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Osborn Mfg. Co., Materials Handling Div., 5401 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, O. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C., E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Carolina Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office, Charlotte, N. C.; B. D. Heath, Sou. Mgr. Reps., Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.; A. R. Brand, Belmont, N. C.; Porter H. Brown, No. 6 Bellflower Circle, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Jasper M. Brown, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga.; John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., W. T. Smith, Greenville, S. C.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St. N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sherwin-Williams Co., The, Cleveland, O. Sou. Reps., E. H. Steger, 212 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Olney, 158 E. Main St., Spartanburg, S. C.; W. O. Masten, 2308 S. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; W. B. McLeod, 245 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.; G. N. Jones, 207 Glascock St., Raleigh, N. C.; John Limbark, 233 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.; D. S. Shimp, 3 Cummins Sta., Nashville, Tenn. Warehouses at Philadelphia, Charlotte, Spartanburg, Atlanta, Columbus, Nashville, Newark and Boston.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Soluel Corp., 123 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Eugene J. Adams, Terrace Apts., Anderson, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C. Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Southern Textile Banding Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

Standard Conveyor Co., N. St. Paul, Minn. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Rep., Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps., W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 235 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Sterling Ring Traveler Co., 101 Lindsey St., Fall River, Mass. Sou. Rep., Geo. W. Walker, P. O. Box 78, Greenville, S. C.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps., Jasper C. Hutto, Box 42, Greensboro, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Stone, Chas. H., Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Stonhard Co., 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. W. E. Woodrow, Sou. Dist. Mgr., 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C. E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Textile Shops, The, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy, Sec. and Treas.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps., L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C. Also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1133 Inverness Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., W. L. Nicholson, 2119 Conniston Place, Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rayon Finishing Plants May Be Built in South

Raleigh, N. C.—As a result of the long-continued strike at Paterson, N. J., there is said to be a strong probability that dyeing and finishing plants for the rayon industry will be established in North Carolina on a large scale. O. Max Gardner, who has a double interest in the situation as counsel for the rayon industry in America and as part owner of the Cleveland Cloth Mills at Shelby, N. C., manufacturers of rayon dress goods, said: "North Carolina produces 60 per cent of the dress goods manufactured in the United States and there should be large finishing plants in the State."

Carding and Spinning Discussed At Danville Meeting

Continued from Page 18)

Chairman Andrews: How many spinners here run their own sides and do the cleaning? Raise your hands. (Fourteen.) How many have cleaners? (Two.) I guess that settles it.

NUMBER OF WARPERS STOPS

The next question is: "What is the average number of warper stops you have on 21,000 yard beams? What are the greatest items causing stops?" Some of you may not have 21,000-yard beams, so we might change it to how many stops you have per 1,000 yards.

Mr. Anderson: We have from 20 to 25 stops per 1,000 yards, which we think is rather high. That is on high-speed warpers.

Mr. Barham: I have not run any tests. Mine depend entirely on the class of goods and what processes it has gone through before coming to the warpers. We have a novelty line, making bedspreads and other novelty goods.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, if you have not been running tests on your warpers, you had better go back home and begin. It will open your eyes, and you will be surprised.

SETTING WINDER OR SPOOLER GUIDES

The next question is: "What gauge do you use in setting winder or spooler guides on 22s yarn, or on other numbers, and how often do you check the settings?"

Mr. Barham: I usually set mine to 17 on 22s yarn.

Mr. Dillard: Ten, for 22s yarn.

Mr. Holt: Mr. Chairman, I think that would depend greatly on the speed he is spooling and the kind of guide he is using.

The Chairman: And the cotton, too, perhaps.

Mr. Holt: Well, not so much, I would say.

The Chairman: If you were running low-grade cotton you would have to set it farther apart.

Mr. Dillard: I think, Mr. Chairman, it would depend on the staple of cotton you are using, because the shorter the cotton the more twist you have to put into it and the less the diameter of the yarn. Therefore you would go according to the staple of the cotton and the diameter of the yarn.

Mr. Holt: On an old spooler we have set as low as 10; on a winder, on that same staple of yarn, from 15 to 18. The slower your spooler, the closer you ought to be able to set it. The setting of 10/1000 was on a smooth guide; on the winder, from 15 to 18, there was a smooth guide; but there was a setting of 31/1000 on a McCall type guide. All 21s yarn.

CHECKING UP ON BAD WORK

The Chairman: We come to the last question on spinning: "What is your method of checking up on bad work from winders, spoolers and warpers?"

Mr. Barham: On my cone winders, for shipping purposes, each operative has a letter, starting from A and going on up, according to the number of operatives we have. They have stickers bearing those letters, which they are required to attach to the work they turn out. If any defect is found on the other end, we report the number (or, rather, the letter) on this sticker, and we can go right back to the girl by whom it was made. That is the method on shipping yarn. In our own plants there we usually have the next person lay out all the bad work, and it is carried back to the last operative. In shipping, where it is going out of the plant, we lay out the bad work, and it is checked up.

The Chairman: Does the foreman check over that bad work before it is taken back to the operative?

Mr. Barham: Yes, sir.

Chairman Andrews: Some of you others tell us what system you use on that.

Mr. Anderson: At our place we have a board in one of the rooms where we put up the spooler hands' names and the number of bad spools each has made during the day or the week. On our high-speed warper we do not have a very good system of checking back on bad work. We do not use a sticker but do mark the cone. But when you get down to the bottom of the cone that mark is already gone, so you can not identify that operative.

Mr. Barham: We use a mark on the tube in there, as well as the sticker, so if the sticker comes off we still have the tube to identify them by.

The Chairman: I guess our time for this part of the discussion is up.

Mr. Barham: There is one question I should like to ask for myself. What is the proper twist for knitting yarns, say, from 8s to 30s?

Chairman Andrews: There is lots that enters into that—the staple of the cotton, the various speeds, etc.

Mr. Dillard: There was an article published in *The Textile Monthly*, I have forgotten what number, by A. F. Twisnet, on "Roving Twist Standards." It is the best guide as to roving twist and twist to be put into the yarn according to the staple of the cotton used that I have ever seen. We find very few men throughout the country actually know what twist should be put into the hank roving.

Mr. Barham: I was not asking about roving but about knitting yarns.

Mr. Dillard: This takes you into knitting yarns, too.

Mr. Moore: I know what the gentleman is up against with regard to the hosiery twist. We make knitting yarns altogether, and when a man buys hosiery yarn we try to give him hosiery twist. We got a call-down; a customer said our yarn was too weak. I guess that is one thing you are up against.

Mr. Barham: I have had that, yes.

Mr. Moore: The treasurer of the mill didn't do anything but put me on the train to go see about the matter, so I had the pleasure of going up East to investigate what we were up against in regard to the twist in knitting yarn. I found, when I got up there, that they were using this hosiery yarn on a circular machine to knit underwear. Well, hosiery yarn takes one twist, and underwear yarn takes another. I found that when they used this yarn on the regular hosiery machine it was all right; it gave perfect satisfaction. So I came back home and made him a yarn for the circular machine and sent it to him, and he approved it. He said he never knew the difference; he said he did not know before that time that it made any difference what kind of machine you used it on; he thought knitting yarn was knitting yarn.

If we are going to make underwear yarn for a circular machine, use from 3.35 to 3.90. That depends on the count that we are making. We are making as fine as 30s. If we can possibly find out, we try to learn what machine they are going to use it on.

Mr. Barham: We had a complaint that the yarn was too hard, that it had too much twist. We sent the same yarn to two mills, both underwear mills. One said it was all right, so I was at a loss, since both were using the same kind of machines.

Mr. Moore: Another thing I also found out about recently was a conditioning machine for knitting yarns. If you are troubled with your knitting yarn, you had better look up that conditioning machine.

The discussion on weaving and that on mechanical questions will be published in full in next week's issue.

Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

PENDLETON, S. C.

GOSSETT MILLS—BRANCH OF ANDERSON, S. C.

It had been such a long time since I visited this place that I lost my bearings and thought I was at the Pendleton Manufacturing Company, which is at LaFrance, a few miles farther on.

Gossett Mills, wherever located, are noted for courteous management, and this nice little plant is no exception. J. P. Gossett, of Williamston, is president, and C. L. Duncan is the genial superintendent.

There are 10,753 spindles and all departments in nice order. The product is carded yarns, single and ply.

G. C. Barrett is overseer carding, and a very pleasant gentleman; F. H. Wheeler is second hand, and a progressive worker; R. L. Day is one of the best card-grinders. C. G. Smith, second hand in spinning at Appleton Mills, Anderson, was expected to become overseer of spinning at this plant right away. Sorry to have missed seeing him. C. A. Armstrong is master mechanic.

From Pendleton I drove to LaFrance, where I found the whole place packed with automobiles and hardly an inch of parking space. People who work there surely must be unusually prosperous. Was sorry to find all the officials away, but hope to catch them "at home" later.

CATEECHEE, S. C.

NORRIS COTTON MILLS—ONE OF MOST PICTURESQUE SPOTS IN THE STATE

Norris Cotton Mills is completely hidden from view, with only the top of the six-story tower showing. The plant is as snug as a bug between two high hills on Twelve Mile River, and there is a bridge or walkway leading from the office yard to the entrance in top story of the tower, which is the entrance to the mill.

The town is named for an Indian girl—Cateechee—who took a wild ride to the town of Ninety-Six, near which a fort was stationed, warning the settlers that Indians were on the warpath and intending to go there to destroy the whites, among whom was a young man that Cateechee loved. Cateechee never went back to the Indians, knowing that her treachery to them would mean the loss of her life, but was lovingly cared for by her white friends who were saved by her timely warning.

Some time ago we heard rumors that Superintendent W. W. Cobb was about to sever relations with the Norris Cotton Mills, to take a position elsewhere. He had been here fifteen years—long enough for some men to stay at a place—but not long enough for him. So, he was persuaded to "stay put," much to the relief of all concerned.

A new waste house has taken the place of the one recently burned, and a new warehouse has also been built. A unit of Barber-Colman spooling and warping has been added to the equipment, and work is going nicely.

Pickens County and her cotton mills stand out like a gem among the industrial communities. Not one mill in the county took part in the recent strike, neither were they visited or interfered with by outsiders. There are nine nice mills in the county.

The leading men and those who take the Textile Bulletin are as follows: W. P. Nicholson, overseer carding; from his desk one gets a lovely view of the waterfalls above the mill. C. R. Tompkins is night carder; F. H. McCall is second hand, J. H. Albright, section man, and Jack Gaines, card grinder.

T. J. Gray is overseer spinning, with B. B. Merck in charge of second shift. Somehow or other, the spinning was ahead and had to stop off most of the work at the time of my visit.

R. L. Bowen is overseer weaving, with J. W. Frazier, overseer the second shift. And my! what a progressive group of loom fixers on the first shift. They are: W. E. Garland, H. J. Bowen, J. W. Tripp, F. A. Perry, L. F. Powell, R. R. Childs and W. A. Garrett. All except Mr. Garrett take our paper.

G. F. Case is roll coverer; J. M. Perry, overseer the cloth room; H. A. Lark, master mechanic.

BAMBERG, S. C.

CLUB WQRK GOING FINE—ELEVEN BIG TURKEYS SERVED AT A RECENT BANQUET

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our clubs are growing in numbers and interest. There is a lively rivalry between the men and women to see who has best club, and the entire town is awake to the benefits of these organizations.

We were amused to note that a labor union "authority" said that these clubs would be dropped just as soon as the union was actually broken up here. Well, that sounds funny—as the union organized the clubs—believing implicitly that they would do more for the community than the unions would. We dropped the union, but that does not mean that we will drop our club work, which has already improved the spirit of the community, and each and all derive the benefits. We don't have to pay for presidents, secretaries and other officials, but all the money invested is accounted for and community needs looked after.

On Saturday night, November 24th, the Woman's Club and Men's Club had a joint banquet, serving around 200 plates. The men furnished the turkeys, and the women did the cooking. We had eleven big turkeys, plenty of gravy and dressing, rice, pickles and coffee. We played innocent games and had one grand good time. Our president, Mr. John H. Cope, and the general manager and vice-president, Mr. C. S. Hennery, from Orangeburg, were with us and we think everybody enjoyed the occasion, which was opened and closed with prayer. We hope that our club work will be instrumental in building up our churches, and are always glad to have the pastors with us in our get-together meetings.

We like to feel that we are really doing something worth while, and we know that in helping each other, we are helping ourselves as well as the mill company. It is a happy, satisfied feeling that lets us sleep sweetly at night and wake up in the morning fresh and ready for work and play.

BARBECUE HASH.

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At give-away prices, all machinery and equipment used in 8,500 spindle mill. Will sell any part of whole at bargain prices. F. C. N., care Textile Bulletin.

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A competent man to represent an established manufacturer of sulfonated oils, sizing materials, etc., in the Southern States. Excellent opportunity for one capable of taking charge of territory. Our own organization is aware of this advertisement. Address Chemicals, care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Head Draper Loomfixer; must be qualified in every way to handle Heavy Colored, Number Duck and Tire Fabrics. Give age, where have been employed and references. Address "Loomfixer," care Textile Bulletin.

12,000,000-Bale Crop Is Fixed for Cotton

Washington. — A total domestic cotton crop slightly in excess of 12,000,000 bales was foreseen here following Secretary of Agriculture Wallace's proclamation on Wednesday that cotton producers co-operating in the A. A. A.'s crop adjustment program will be asked to limit their plantings next year to 29,400,000 acres.

This acreage, it is said, would result in a 12,000,000-bale crop "under normal conditions." The belief was

expressed, however, that the total 1935 crop would pass this mark in that the reduced acreage will encourage more intensive cultivation of cotton lands.

Secretary Wallace stated that his proclamation calling for a 25 per cent reduction from the base cotton acreage figure was issued because it "affords the greatest possibilities from the standpoint of the producers' interests."

"It should result in a continued ample supply of American cotton that can be purchased by foreign and domestic consumers at prices which, judged by past standards are not unreasonable," he said. "At the same time, this program seeks to avoid the danger of piling up new and disastrous surpluses. It is the nearest approach to a balance that can, under our present knowledge of existing circumstances, be devised."

The 25 per cent reduction represents the maximum cut which the Secretary could demand under the terms of the 1934 contract. This contract will continue in effect for the 1935 crop with the sole change being that in acreage reduction. Last year producers were asked to cut their acreage 40 per cent from the base figure.

Comer Finds Farm Program Successful In Alabama

University, Ala.—Donald Comer, president of the Avondale Mills, operating units at Birmingham, Ala., and in other cities of this State, speaking at the University of Alabama on rural rehabilitation, said: "As the farmer prospers, the rest of us prosper."

In Iowa the farmer produces about \$3,500 in crops and the like, while in Alabama the output is only \$1,800 a person, Mr. Comer said.

Mr. Comer, in describing the program of rehabilitation, said that the Administrators had chosen about 6,000 families, and allowed them to "squat" on small sections of farm land. The test of whether a man wanted to work was to see if he would break in a wild steer to do some of the farm labor.

The success of the program was revealed in the fact that of the 6,000 families given help, more than 90 per cent paid back the money. Mr. Comer said that he had seen some excellent results of the program in his trips around the State. In the program for this year the rural rehabilitation group plan to aid a much larger group.

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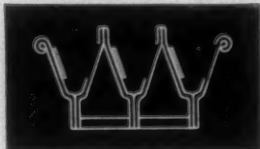
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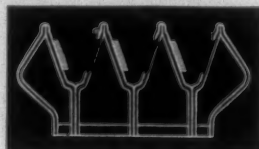
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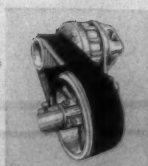
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